

the second and third bracts is a positive character, and constant, more tangible than habit, but the fact that *S. olneyi* is cited by Koyama from Honduras and Guatemala may also be significant. This is no place to make a formal reduction, but I do not hesitate to recommend that collectors in Central America search for plants of this relationship and accumulate enough material to demonstrate whether one or two populations are represented, and whether the Hatheway specimens may not represent an intermediate population, effectively breaking down the distinction between *S. americanus* and *S. olneyi*.—F. R. Fosberg, *Pacific Vegetation Project, National Research Council, Washington, D. C.*

ASTRANTHIUM INTEGRIFOLIUM VAR. TRIFLORUM (RAFINESQUE) SHINNERS, COMB. NOV. (COMPOSITAE).—Based on *Bellis ciliata* var. *triflora* Rafinesque, New Fl. N.A. 2: 25. 1837 ("1836"). This is the oldest name in the rank of variety for the common Texas race. *A. integrifolium* var. *ciliatum* (Rafinesque) Larsen, Ann. Mo. Bot. Garden 20: 35, 1933, and *A. integrifolium* var. *rosulatum* Larsen, *ibid.* 36, are the same. In the excellent new monograph of the genus by D. C. D. DeJong ("A Systematic Study of the Genus *Astranthium* (Compositae, Astereae)," Publ. Museum Michigan State Univ. Biol Ser. vol. 2 no. 9: 429-528, 1965) it appears as *A. integrifolium* subsp. *ciliatum* (Rafinesque) DeJong (p. 504).—Lloyd H. Shinnners.

THELESPERMA FILIFOLIUM VAR. INTERMEDIUM (RYDBERG) SHINNERS, COMB. NOV. (COMPOSITAE).—Based on *T. intermedium* Rydberg, Bull. Torr. Bot. Club 27: 631-632. 1900. This is a well-defined western and more inland race of the species. As Dr. B. L. Turner has already pointed out (*Rhodora* 61: 243-246, 1959), the name *T. filifolium* (Hooker) Gray was mistakenly applied in my account of the Texas species (*Field. & Lab.* 18: 17-24, 1950) to the coastal endemic later described as *T. nuecense* Turner. The plant I called *T. intermedium* has remained without a name in varietal rank.—Lloyd H. Shinnners.